

Daily Democrat

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Notice to Correspondents.

We respectfully ask that our correspondents will forward by Express Messengers, from all points where there are Express facilities, letters giving important news intended for publication.

We make this request with the view of obtaining promptly such correspondence as is of general interest to our readers, and which we are unable to reach as through the mails until it has grown old and stale.

It must not be supposed that even in the Southern Confederacy the extraordinary confiscation law has passed without indignant protest.

In Charleston, Mr. Pettigru, of the District Court of the Confederate States for South Carolina, protested against the confiscation act. He is a distinguished and venerable jurist, of the very highest character in every sense. He took occasion, on the issuing of a writ of garnishment, to utter the following bold and eloquent language before Judge McGrath:

"Where is the authority given? Where is the power to call upon the citizen, in a new and unheard of manner, to answer questions upon oath for the purpose of enforcing the confiscation law? Shall it be said that it is to furnish the means for carrying on the war? How can that be said to be necessary which is absolutely not found among the people from whom we derive the common law? No English monarch or Parliament has ever sanctioned or undertaken such a thing. It is utterly inconsistent with the common law and the principles of the examination of the subjects of the laws of war. It is no more a part of the law of war than it is a part of the law of peace."

"All that can be said in favor of the act and object proposed, can be said in favor of the Star Chamber and the Spanish Inquisition. Torquemada set on the latter institution with the best of motives. It was to save men's souls. He labored most earnestly, in season and out of season; and when his necessities commanded, he burnt their bodies to save their souls."

"We do not consider that and justify the means in these days, but Torquemada might have burnt Jews and Protestants, without calling upon their best friends to inform against them, and making it penal not to do so. It would be the most intolerable hardship for me, for a citizen, at every quarter session to be obliged to tell all he knows or suspects against his neighbor. It is pretended that it is an innocent proceeding. How can that be innocent which calls upon one to commit a breach of trust?"

"It is an extraordinary stretch of power, in an extraordinary time, when we are endeavoring to make good before the world our right to its respect as an enlightened people—a people capable of self-government, and of governing themselves in a manner worthy of the civilization and light of the age; and this act, borrowed from the darkest period of tyranny, is dug up from the very quarries of despotism, and put forth as our sentiment, and as if we were not sensible; and sorry will I be if in this sentiment I am solitary and alone."

With regard to that which requires the violation of professional confidence, he must be better instructed before making up his mind to the order of registration or not. There are cases where it is dishonor or death—and death will certainly be chosen by every man who deserves the name."

This is not only an exhibition of malice and eloquence, but it sets forth, in burning words, the condition of affairs in the Southern States. The Union is hesitating whether to confiscate certain property or not; is striving, by all means, to relieve the war of its horrors, and to preserve the rights of property. What would be thought of it, if, instead of doing this, it was to require every one to make oath of what his neighbor's opinions were; to adopt and make espionage a law of the land; to require every man to become the most detestable of all characters—a common informer, and the betrayer of his friend? It is no wonder the noble South Carolinian said, "There are cases where it is dishonor or death—and death will certainly be chosen by every man who deserves the name."

Is there any citizen of Kentucky who can lay his hand upon his heart and declare that he desires to live under such a Government? There are men who openly express their preference for that Government over our own, and yet every man—that is, every reading, thoughtful man—has seen this abominable confiscation law passed in the rebellious Government. Such men must have an anxious desire to give away their neighbor's property.

Another law, not quite so bad, because it does not necessitate the betrayal of one's friends, is that which confiscates all the property of citizens of Northern States who did not return home at a certain time—a species of plunder wholly unworthy of a Government.

In addition to this, they have a State law against which the District Attorney for Louisiana has issued an indignant protest, nearly as bold as that of Mr. Pettigru. It amounts to wholesale plundering.

Is any one surprised at this? Have they not from the beginning existed by spoiling and plundering others? The seizure of mines, forts, dock-yards, &c., was the beginning. It is only natural that a career so begun should be kept up. We looked for nothing less. The whole fabric rests upon the one principle of transferring as far as possible the wealth of the individual into the hands of the Government. The purchase of cotton, the enormous taxation, the wholesale confiscation of property upon slight and improbable cause, and the downright plundering that has been kept up, all show that desire. It will soon, if allowed to continue, become a mighty oligarchy, then a chaotic mob, and finally a terrible crushing despotism—the scorn and detestation of the world.

Is NEW ORLEANS TAKEN?—The news reached us Tuesday morning that an engagement was in progress at New Orleans, and that forces had been dispatched from Columbus. As no confirmation of this news has been received from Norfolk, whence our latest dates come, it is very doubtful. We notice in the St. Louis Republican, of the 18th, a dispatch from Cairo, dated the 17th, which seems like a confirmation. The dispatch reads thus:

A rumor prevails at Columbus that New Orleans has been taken. Another regiment has been sent South from the former place, and great anxiety prevails there. The news of the attack at New Orleans seems to be abundantly confirmed, but no particulars have yet been received.

We learn by Ship Island correspondence of the New York Times that General Phelps arrived at that point on the 4th inst. with his brigade, and as the distance to New Orleans, going via Lakes Borgne and Pontchartrain, is only sixty-five miles, and as the fortifications in the way were not formidable, there is a possibility that an attack was made on or about the 14th; but it is only a possibility—it scarcely reaches a probability, as Phelps did not have sufficient force to make an attack. Until more authentic information arrives, we shall still doubt the news.

There is a General Phelps in command at New Orleans, who has issued a proclamation which, in itself, seems to be a perfect original. He argues the question that there never should have been slave States and never ought to be. He is as wise as an owl in a sort of stump speech. He talks about free and slave labor, &c., in a manner that shows him far better suited to an abolition convention than at the head of an army. In getting it up, he had only his own magnificent headpiece, consulting none of his staff. The officers protested against it. It was, however, sent on shore, and will certainly get an extensive circulation in Louisiana, by the rebels, as it will do more good to the cause of rebellion than their armies. The officer will, beyond a doubt, be superseded, for exceeding instructions, and for being the most unmitigated fool that ever strutted under epaulettes.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

How is it that, whenever a black-haired, broad-shouldered, and somewhat gruff-looking man, never forget to say something about his Abrahamian descent; but when Capt. Gabriel Netter becomes the "terror of the South," or Lieut. Sachs (alias Saxe), refusing to surrender, sells his life for those of half a dozen rebels, who are all liberal-minded, too far from all prejudice of race or religion, to say anything about the Jew Netter or the Jew Sachs? AN ISRAELITE.

In whom there is no Guile.

Our correspondent furnishes information new to us. We did not know that Saxe was Sachs. We only know that Lieut. Sachs died, bravely fighting for his country, and sold his life dearly. Of the gallant Netter, we have made frequent mention—we know him personally and well. His deeds of daring have commanded the attention of the country. If, as our correspondent implies, they are of his race and religion, we rejoice to know it, for the reason that their good deeds will "cover a multitude of sins" charged upon their weaker brethren. All honor to the Jews, Netter and Sachs, and to all the gallant and patriotic sons of Abraham who stand by their adopted country.

A letter from an officer in Fort Pickens gives an account of the late affair there, together with an explanation of the motive which induced Col. Brown to open fire upon the rebel fort and batteries. It seems that the engagement was opened for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of General Sherman, at Beaumont, and to prevent the withdrawal of more rebel troops from Bragg's command to strengthen the rebels at other points likely to be assailed by our expeditions. The plan succeeded perfectly and forced Bragg not only to stop the transfer of his troops in other places, but to ask for reinforcements for himself. The fire of Fort Pickens is represented to have been most effective, and only the lack of a sufficient number of National troops prevented the entire discomfiture of the rebels.

The Cincinnati Press, of Wednesday, announces that Madame Crivelli's concert in that city was a failure, so far as attendance goes.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

At a called meeting of the tobacco dealers of the city of Louisville, held at the Ninth-street Warehouse, on the morning of the 19th of December, Mr. R. B. Wargan was called to the chair, and Mr. H. Wargan appointed secretary.

The Chairman, after announcing the sad intelligence of the sudden death of Mr. Thomas P. Nash, a former companion in trade and associate, appointed the following named gentlemen—Messrs. McCraw, Ronald and Spalding—to draft resolutions expressive of the sympathy and grief of the meeting at this dispensation of Providence. The committee retired and drew up the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with profound sorrow of the demise of our friend and fellow-citizen, Thomas P. Nash, we have, on this day stepped aside from the din and hum of business to express our heartfelt grief that the decree of Him, unto whom we bow in humble submission, has taken from our midst our beloved friend, and has thus again evidenced to us that in the midst of life we are in death; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the death of Thomas P. Nash, the tobacco trade has lost an enterprising patron, a liberal dealer, and one of its main supporters.

Resolved, That we, his associates in trade, have always found him deceased to be, low-souled, Thomas P. Nash, we have, in his dealings, unbending in his integrity, and "liberal to a fault."

Resolved, That in all the attributes which go to make up the character of a gentleman, deceased, and we look down the sunny slopes of the past in vain to find one who clung to his friends with more tenacity or with warmer attachment.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to receive the remains, and that we attend the funeral in a body. [The following named gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Messrs. McCraw, Ward, Frazier, Ronald, Graham, and Clark.]

Letter from Munfordville.  
REPORT OF THE ENGAGEMENT—SAVAGE AND ATROCIOUS MURDER—D. W. MAXEY KILLED WITH BULLETS IN HIS OWN HOUSE—LET THE LEGISLATURE COME UP TO THE WORK.

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDVILLE, KY., December 17, 1861.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: The good people of Munfordville and vicinity were startled to-day, at about half past twelve o'clock, by the rattle of musketry and roar of artillery, just beyond the river, within full view of the town. It was soon ascertained that a portion of Colonel Willcox's regiment, the Thirty-second Indiana, which was picketing on the south side of the river, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Van Wever, had been attacked by General Hindman's brigade, consisting of two or three regiments of infantry, a battalion of Texas Rangers, and a battery of four or five pieces of artillery. Immediately the whole of the forces at this point were ordered out and placed in readiness for a general engagement, and the Thirty-ninth Indiana and Forty-ninth Ohio sent across the river to reinforce the Thirty-second. But, though they proceeded with all possible haste, they reached the scene of action too late to be of any service—for the gallant Thirty-second had cleared the field, and no enemy was to be seen, except the dead, whom they left in their precipitate flight.

In this engagement the men of the Thirty-second have won for themselves unfading laurels, and have demonstrated the fact, of which all who knew them were before convinced, that for cool, unflinching courage and perfect discipline, they are unsurpassed. There were not more than five hundred men from the regiment engaged in the fight, and were surprised by the whole brigade of rebels. They fought with deployed as skirmishers, and bravely stood the fire of the regiments of infantry, the shells from the battery, and charge of the cavalry of the enemy—firing, falling back, reloading and firing again, in perfect order—a la Sigel—until, just before the arrival of the reinforcements, to whom they were being beautifully decimated, fled precipitately, leaving their dead and quite a number of horses on the field among whom was Colonel Terry, of the Rangers.

The loss of the Thirty-second in killed and wounded is but twenty-six, which, considering the disparity of numbers, and the fact that they were in open ground and the rebels covered by heavy timber, is most remarkable. The only aid which the Thirty-second had was three shots from our batteries on the north side of the stream, which, it is thought, were ineffective, as the rebels were concealed from them.

It is not likely that the rebels will again make their appearance near here, as this little skirmish has taught them that the "Dutch and Abolitionists" are quite as good at fighting as they would have it believed they are at stalling negroes.

A most atrocious and distasteful act—for which the annals of savage barbarity can scarcely furnish a parallel—was perpetrated on yesterday by a band of Hindman's volunteers. They visited the house of David W. Maxey, one of the most respectable citizens of this county, and formerly a member of the Legislature, and fired upon him, wounding him in the arm. Mr. W. fled into his house, and went up stairs, whence he was followed by them and literally riddled with bullets—ordered in cold blood, in his own house, for no other crime than loyalty to his Government.

And with a knowledge of these facts of fiendish atrocity, will our Legislature adjourn and pass no act to punish the traitors and confiscate their property? Will they stifle over nine points of state about private interests, and jealously foster and protect the interests of those who, with the assassin's hand, are striking down the best men of the land? Rather let them realize the truth that they are robbers, murderers and traitors, and mete out to them all the even-handed justice which their acts demand.

To fail to do this will be a great crime, for which the people ought and will hold them to a terrible account. The time for soft words and such excuses as "about private interests" and "jealousy" has passed, and traitors must be made to meet the traitor's fate.

Address

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL UNION CLUB TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUB IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Amidst the haste which attended our first organization in May, 1861, and the rapidity of the progress of our Order subsequent to that time, it was found impracticable to place it upon a permanent footing, or to organize a perfect system of correspondence. Nevertheless, our first object—the salvation of our State from the fatal snare of secession and the numberless evils which have followed in its train, wherever this giant crime of the nineteenth century has found foothold—has been accomplished, so far as the voice of our people, again and yet again enunciated by their votes, could accomplish it.

More recently, our Order has been introduced into several of our sister States; and from the lively interest manifested by the people of the whole country in the results of our work in Kentucky, and the zeal which it seems to inspire, it is evident that it is not so distant a day, as it may at first appear, when we will, in the nation and may, with proper management, and by the favor of Divine Providence, be made effective as a means of the preservation of our liberties and the prevention of the sectionalists and demagogues who have so nearly brought our country to the verge of destruction.

No intelligent man can doubt, and no sane man will deny, that there are now in the seceded States tens and hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens who have never yet voluntarily bowed the knee to the Baal of Secession, and who are looking with longing eyes for a return of their former peace, happiness and prosperity. Many of these men have already risen against their oppressors, and have bearded the lion in his den, but the largest number of them are yet within the coils of the serpent, as yet unable to help themselves or to strike an effective blow for their deliverance.

Is it not our solemn duty to aid these our suffering brethren? Shall we not extend to them the hand of friendship, and aid them to the extent of our ability to regain their lost liberties, and that peace and prosperity of which they have been so unjustly deprived? The time, as we believe, is now rapidly approaching when, by a concerted effort on our part, we can extend material aid to our Southern brethren by the extension of our order among them. Shall it not be done?

As the first step towards the accomplishment of these ends, we must perfect our own organization, and endeavor to enlist the active co-operation of every uncondemned Union man in our State. Our Clubs should be reorganized, and those which have been disbanded should be reconstituted, and a bold and vigorous effort made to plant our organization in the seceded States as soon as circumstances will permit, and wherever a foothold can be gained. The Executive Committee have made various changes in the details of the plan of operations, which will be promulgated so soon as proper information can be obtained. Presidents of Clubs should be selected, and as a preliminary step forward their names and postoffice address to the Executive Committee, addressed—Postoffice Box No. 1,079, Louisville, Ky.

Letter from the Seat of War.  
GENERAL R. W. JOHNSON—ONLY CAUSE OF REBELRY—BRIDGING GREEN RIVER—SKIRMISH—REBELS CAPTURED STAND FIRM—CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY BY THE STATE—ABOLITION AND SECESSION, TWINS.

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDVILLE, KY., December 16, 1861.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: This being the advance of the central division of the grand army of Kentucky, Munfordville has become, instead of the obscure little village of other days, a point of general interest to the whole country. The forces here are under the immediate command of General R. W. Johnson, of your city, who, by his courteous demeanor, and a jealous watch over the interests of the citizens of all political opinions, is fast ingratiating himself into the favor of all. In the person of General Johnson, his staff, and the officers of the various regiments amongst us, we find verified the words of the Union men who had visited the army before its arrival here, and who assured us that it was composed of gentlemen; and we are fully prepared to appreciate their soldierly bearing, after having been, for two months past, in the midst of the marauders and guerrillas of the Confederates. The only thing we have cause to regret, in regard to the movements of the troops now here, is, that they were not here two months since—then our property would now prevail; whilst as it is, very many of our citizens have been robbed of all their property, themselves arrested and put to great trouble and inconvenience to get off with their lives, and even now the thieves are scouring the whole country south of Green river, taking whatever of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., they had left when they retired from Rowlett's station; and almost daily some Union man is arrested by them, and carried to their camp, which is at Cave City, ten miles distant, where he is imprisoned, and generally turned loose. But thanks to the energy with which the Federal army is perfecting its preparations, their time for pillaging and plunder, in this vicinity, is short. Within a very short time the river will be bridged, and the rebels will be driven to a place of safety. One bridge across the river will be finished to-day.

The bridges are being constructed by the Thirty-second Indiana, Col. Willcox, a better soldier than a statesman, is in command. It is really gratifying to witness the activity with which they work, and the eagerness which they manifest to get beyond the stream, which is intensified by frequently getting sight of bands of rebels, who prowling about in the neighborhood, and waiting for an opportunity to strike. The boys are highly elated with the prospect of soon having an opportunity of testing the pluck of the rebels. Several picket skirmishes have occurred already. Three brushes were had yesterday, in one of which the Federal army was victorious, and one taken prisoner, and one of the rebel cavalry killed and his horse captured. This took place at Rowlett's Station. Three of Col. Willcox's men had wandered there (two miles below the river) to reconnoiter, when they were suddenly fired upon by ten rebel cavalry, one man being wounded by the first fire. They all then returned the fire, killing one rebel, as stated, when a second volley from the rebels wounded another, and by a chance, the other was taken prisoner. Immediately getting news of the firing, Col. W. dispatched a force of sixty men to the scene, who brought in the wounded, but not until they had been stripped of their clothing by the rebels. The horses of the dead man ran into Woodville, and was there taken by Col. W. Another skirmish occurred eight miles below here, and still another seven miles below, in both of which the firing was across the river. So the war has actually commenced in the central division; and if Congress, in passing the necessary appropriation bills, will adjourn, or else be safely housed in Fort Lafayette, and the settlement of the question left to our brave troops, unincumbered by any emancipation enactments and abolition pronouncements, the war will be speedily brought to a close, and the Union reestablished on an indissoluble basis, spreading peace and prosperity throughout all our borders.

But the action of Congress—if the tone of the speeches made, and resolutions of the body, be any indication of its purpose—is greatly to be feared. There is more danger of dissolution being perfected by the Congress at Washington, by ten to one, than by the armies of the South; unless the resident here, who are the cause of the trouble, and utterly repudiating the radicals of his party. Will he do it? We still hope and believe he will.

So far as the confiscation of the property of those in actual rebellion is concerned, I have nothing to say against it; I approve it with all my heart. In my opinion, those who have become so lost to the claims of patriotism and of honor as to join in this thriving rabble, the purpose of which is to pull down this Government of ours, have forfeited all claims to protection or consideration. Let them be treated as traitors, and let their property within her jurisdiction, and will have none of their intermeddling, and the effect will doubtless prove highly satisfactory. The other border States will emulate her example, and conservative men everywhere will indorse it, and abolitionism and secession—those twin children of the devil—will be buried in one common grave, and consigned to eternal execration.

[NOTE.—Will our correspondent in future please direct his favors as follows: "Louisville Democrat, Drawer C, Louisville, Ky."]

Letter from LaGrange.

VALUABLE SUGGESTION.

LA GRANGE, KY., Dec. 16, 1861.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: You may remember that I, a few months ago, suggested the propriety of calling the attention of the proper authorities to the importance of appointing, in each county of the State, a gentleman well skilled in military affairs, whose vocation should consist in urging all who could not enlist in the regular volunteer force to form themselves into Home Guards (Union), in their respective neighborhoods, and to drill these companies at regular specified places and times. I also suggested that those of the above companies, who had no arms, &c., be furnished with them as soon as practicable. By these means we could, in a short time, have from one thousand to five hundred fine soldiers ready to put down any neighborhood invasions, &c., without calling upon our regular force; and, if necessary, this reserve force would be ready for the protection of any part of our State. The importance of such action then, as a preventive, has now, from recent occurrences, become a necessity as a cure for aggressions and evils. Hence, I repeat the suggestion for what it is worth.

LOOKOUT.

How THEY ARE KEEPING THEIR NEUTRALITY.—A correspondent at Port Antonio, Nova Scotia, sends a letter to the Philadelphia Ledger showing how British subjects, in the Bay of Fundy, violate the British neutrality laws. The Spitzire, a vessel he mentioned in September last as sitting out for a Southern port, has returned, having accomplished her voyage successfully. She is now loading again for a similar voyage. The Mayflower is also fitting out for a voyage to the South. As in Canada, the feeling of then inhabitants in Nova Scotia is strongly against the United States.

After all their boasted unanimity of sentiment, the Confederates are drafting in Tennessee. This shows the utter loathing and contempt of the people for the action of the leaders who have plunged their State into this rebellion.

December of the present year will have two new moons and five Sundays.

Latest from Bowlinggreen.

INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM A REBEL—POSITION OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY—PART TO GO INTO WINTER QUARTERS—DESTRUCTION OF ZOLLICOFFER—PROBABLE ADVANCE OF A PART OF HUCKLEBERRY'S FORCE—A PITCHED BATTLE TO BE EXPECTED ON GREEN RIVER.

The Evansville Journal, of the 17th, has the following letter, which seems to have intrinsic evidence of truthfulness:

BOWLINGGREEN, KY., Dec. 9.  
The war policy to be pursued by the Confederates, occupying this position of the State, is an enigma, the solution of which cannot be easily arrived at. The latest movement but one that has been made since the return of Breckinridge's brigade from Russellville was that of Saturday last, when the same command moved from their old camping ground to a woods distant about three miles from town, where trees are being built very strong, some of the work necessary for the establishment of comfortable winter quarters being prepared. General Hindman's legion, together with two additional regiments detached from Hardee's division, were ordered to Green river yesterday, and will probably occupy the same position, near Munfordville, as that held by the Kentucky Brigade upon the advent of Confederate troops into the State, over three months since. The public at large can as readily, and with as much accuracy, arrive at a probable conclusion of the meaning of two columns of a portion of the army moving in different directions—now evidently making arrangements for remaining here during the winter, the other apparently the advance guard of a forward movement—as can any of the pretended wisacres of this place.

Again, another move was made last evening, the sending of Col. Scott's Louisiana cavalry to Russellville, at which point they will undoubtedly remain during the winter, in order to check or give timely warning of any actual or meditated advance that may be made or feigned by Crittenden. Seeing that Gen. Buell is timorous of attacking this place, and that the immediate Federal advance is to be made upon it, the gage of battle may be offered them in the vicinity of their present encampment north of Green river; at least such a conjecture is plausible when taken in connection with the fact that a few days since one of our Generals remarked that "we will not all go into winter quarters."

Another fact, which in itself is portentous, transpired last Friday. The expedition sent under command of Capt. Morgan crossed at street in procession as far as Bacon Creek, which is eight miles beyond, and burnt the railroad bridge recently repaired by Rousseau. The Federal pickets extended as far as the bridge, but have since been withdrawn to Nolich. Captain Morgan's visit was rather unexpected, but in order to advise General McCook of his presence in that neck of woods a card with "compliments of Captain John H. Morgan, C. S. A." was sent to him.

Captain Morgan intended to destroy the bridge over Nolich Creek, but for having been washed away, as is also that over Rolling Fork, thus making the connection between Louisville and Buell's army a slow and tedious one. Whatever is to be done now, the military authorities will decide in the present month, and the campaign for the winter definitely arranged.

General Zollcoffer, when last heard from, was in the vicinity of Somerset, Pulaski county, en route for Danville.

General Marshall has, it is understood, issued a proclamation to the citizens of Kentucky, in which he states that the Home Guard of the different counties must join him or fight him, as they will not be left in their rear. The whole country is awaking, and numbers are daily flocking to the standard of both Generals. It is their design, as stated, to advance upon Lexington and Frankfort; no opposing force will be left in front of the column here, and an attack upon it, from the rear, will certainly result in the State being freed from its presence, and of the war being carried into the enemy's country, where terms of peace could be better dictated.

The railroad bridge recently burnt over Whippoorwill creek has been repaired, and trains now go through to Memphis. A flag of truce, accompanying the remains of Gen. Buckner's child, was dispatched to Louisville Saturday.

The Concordia cavalry, of Louisville, arrived here yesterday and went into camp. They bore a black flag, the appearance of which was the occasion for excited shouts from the Kentucky troops, all of whom would willingly go into battle under the same colors.

The language of the Indianapolis Journal (Republican), on the idea of the Abolitionists that this rebellion can't be put down without liberating the slaves, is very pointed and unmistakable. Hear it: "A Mr. Searman, of New York, is credited by the telegraph with utterance of language in the Republican caucus, on Wednesday night, which we have no language to fittingly condemn. He declared that 'the Government never could put down this rebellion unless it liberates the slaves, unless we employ slaves, will he or any other as of his kidney please tell us how we are to get the slaves?'"

Probably some of the asses of the Sherman kidney will try to answer the question.

Commander Rodgers' reconnaissance has already been followed up by the naval occupation of the newly discovered passage, Warsaw inlet. Our guns are in that passage, but ten miles from Savannah, the steeples of which are plainly visible from the decks of our ships as they ride at anchor there. From their anchorage Savannah may be approached under circumstances in which it will be utterly defenseless. At any moment General Sherman may be ready, that city must fall into our hands. General Sherman is pushing forward, and is expected speedily to secure the Savannah and Charleston railroad.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

NEWS FROM RICHMOND!

Tennessee Legislature and the Cotton Crop!

REBEL ADVICES OF FORWARD MOVEMENT BY MCLELLAN!

FIRE AT LEXINGTON FAIR GROUND!

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE SOUTH

Message from the President!

MASSON AND SULLIVAN AFFAIR IN THE CABINET!

BANK MEETING IN NEW YORK!

MESSANGERS FROM ENGLAND ARRIVED!

GEN. KELLY MOVING ON WINCHESTER

HALIFAX FOR A WAR!

SOUTHERN DISPATCHES—GEN. FLOYD ORDERED TO BOWLINGGREEN!

NEWS FROM TEXAS!

Rebel Crittenden at Cumberland Gap!

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The Richmond and Norfolk papers of yesterday have been received. The Centerville and Fairfax correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writes, on Dec. 15th:

"The fortifications around Centerville are now completed and present quite a formidable appearance for field fortifications. They are strong built, some of the work being bastioned front constructed in a manner that shows skillful engineering on the part of somebody—Gen. Beauregard, I presume. Some care seems to have been taken with the embrasures, which are built to combine convenience in handling the guns with the best method for protecting the men. They were very strongly built, with hurdles and sand bags, and will stand a heavy cannonading before giving way. The command of these forts having arrived from a place where they make most excellent guns, they have been put in position, and all that is now asked is for General McClellan to bring on his Yankees. Different artillery corps are drilling in these batteries every day, and some have become proficient marksmen, while all have attained perfectly the range of any point where a hostile battery could be planted."

A series of resolutions has been adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee relating to the military authorities of the United States, and recommending that no crop of cotton be seeded the ensuing year.

The Examiner says intelligence, apparently better founded than that which generally finds its way from Washington, has been received of an intention on the part of the military authorities of the United States to make an advance upon the lines of the Potomac and risk another general engagement within the next ten days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Herald's Special Dispatch.—From the numerous dispatches which have been received here to-day, there is a fair expression of the people in different parts of the country that the Government may be induced by some diplomacy to give the traitors up. I have the highest authority for saying that the probability of their surrender under any necessity does not now exist. The President is firm and immovable on this point.

Times' Special.—A cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which the English question was discussed, of course, informally. There was but one sentiment: that no quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment to stay the reduction of the rebels. I have the best authority for saying that the demands of England will be met in a spirit of conciliation, which will refute the report that Mr. Seward, or any other member of the cabinet, has been eager to provoke a foreign war.

A resolution offered in the Washington City Council favoring the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was laid on the table by a vote of 9 to 4.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Special to the Tribune.—Captain Sherman, Mr. Adams' messenger arrived about midnight. The President will send a message to the Senate on the subject of our relations with Great Britain, which will be considered in executive session to-morrow. A rumor is afloat that the government has decided to return Mason and Sillidell, but we are satisfied that it is untrue. The Africa will carry to England a dispatch from Lord Lyons, containing little more than the intelligence that he has received and delivered to the American government his instructions from the foreign office. The Senate committee on foreign affairs has the question of establishing diplomatic relations with Liberia and Hayti under advisement, and will report favorably at an early day.

New York, December 19.—The Times says the Secretary of the Treasury is in town.

Another general meeting of our associated banks was held this afternoon. The immediate object is given out to have been not to confer upon the acknowledged financial wants of the Government for the next six months, frankly stated by Mr. Chase to be \$275,000,000, but to arrange a matter of account involving the ten or twelve millions under the negotiations of the 18th of August.

After the affair was adjusted, the meeting adjourned to convene again to-morrow. It is probable the magnitude of the real question likely to be presented, to-wit, the supply of two hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars to the treasury between the 1st of January and the 30th of June on the specie basis, which the proceedings of last night have declared to be the policy of the banks, will be profoundly appreciated by a general, generous and enlightened council with the government. It is more than possible that the operations of the treasury and the movements of the associated banks of the city may go forward for some time to come, if



Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 3, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) leaves daily at 8:30 A. M.

St. Louis and Chicago Express (daily except Sunday) leaves daily at 8:30 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) arrives daily at 8:30 A. M.

Chicago and St. Louis Express (daily except Sunday) arrives daily at 8:30 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.

From Jeffersonville.

Connection Train (at Seymour with O. & M. Railroad) East and West.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1.

Passenger Train No. 2.

Passenger Train No. 3.

Passenger Train No. 4.

Passenger Train No. 5.

Passenger Train No. 6.

Passenger Train No. 7.

Passenger Train No. 8.

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MILITARY.

The 58th, Col. Carr, and 58d Indiana regiments marched up Broadway yesterday, on their way to the seat of war.

The 65th Ohio, Col. Harker, with two batteries of artillery, of six guns each, came down last night on the Telegraph No. 3.

One company of regulars, under Captain Max, who have just come from Western Virginia, arrived yesterday afternoon on the Dr. Kane.

The Diligent came up yesterday from West Point with an artillery company, who debarked at Jeffersonville.

An immense amount of commissary stores arrived here yesterday, and a large number of army wagons, from Cincinnati.

The 40th Ohio, Col. Craiger, left Cincinnati Wednesday, for Lexington, by rail.

Mr. J. H. Green, the "Reformed Gambler," is a captain in one of the Indiana regiments.

The Terre Haute Journal says that corn is selling at Mattoon, Illinois, at eight cents per bushel.

Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, December 19.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Southard et al. vs. McDevine's adm'r, Nelson; affirmed.

Barnes vs. Anderson & Watson, Fulton; affirmed.

Plaintiff vs. Leitch, Griffin & Co., Johnson; affirmed.

Abell's ex'r vs. Wm. A. Abell, Martin; reversed.

Alvord vs. Simpson & Co., Johnson; affirmed.

Carroll et al. vs. Carroll, Johnson; affirmed.

Smith vs. Medcalf's adm'r, Ohio; appeal dismissed.

West of Jackson, Ohio; appeal dismissed.

W. T. Owen, Esq., of Meigs county, admitted Attorney in this Court.

Marshall vs. Mills, Lyon; time extended thirty days to the next term.

Reginald H. T. R. Co. vs. Gordon et al., Louisville; affirmed.

Louisville City vs. Chambers, Louisville; affirmed.

Steeves vs. Ponderbaker, Louisville; affirmed.

Bold vs. Semple et al., Louisville; affirmed.

Barrett & H. R. Co. vs. Gordon et al., Louisville; affirmed.

Chancery; cross appeal granted.

The Edinburgh Review enumerates

the number of words in the English language acquired in childhood at one hundred, and this by an imitative process which

waxes less active as the child becomes an adult. If he does not belong to the educated

classes of society, he will at no period acquire more than three hundred or three

hundred and fifty. Upon a stock of twice that amount he may mix with learned men, and even write a book; and this when our

entire vocabulary contains thirty-five thousand words.

Gerrit Smith, the notorious Abolitionist, has written a very violent letter in

abuse of President Lincoln on account of his conservatism on the subject of slavery, and

his opposition to the schemes of the radical Abolitionists. Abuse from such a

source ought to be and will commend the President to the favor of the Union men in the

Border Slave States. When the Abolitionists are upon his back, they must admit that

he is about right, and they hate him as much as the Secessionists do.

Gen. Phelps' Proclamation.—The most extraordinary proclamation yet issued by the

Generals of the United States army is that of Gen. Phelps, at Ship Island. There was

no necessity for a proclamation from him. It has been circulated exclusively among his

troops and his staff of prisoners, and produced great dissatisfaction among his officers.

The thing will never reach the rebels until they get it through the Northern press. It is, in brief, a bungling and

absurd essay, which misrepresents his Government, and is on matters of no importance to his business. It is in quite a different

vein from that of Gen. T. W. Sherman to the South Carolinians, and is even more inappropriate. We print it elsewhere. It

will be read with general astonishment. Cincinnati Commercial.

The Indianapolis Journal of Saturday publishes the following. Some persons

might consider it personal.

A CARD.

The gentlemen boarding at the Bates House who have long, black hair, and speak

with a slightly foreign accent, who discard the use of knife, fork and spoon in eating, and

who uses his fingers like a Hottentot, wiping the grease and filth on his hair, can

ascertain, by inquiry at the Journal office, the names of gentlemen who will pay his bill at a restaurant, that they may be

relieved of his nauseating presence. ONE TABLE OF BOARDERS.

"You find no fault with the action of the Democratic party of the North, or of their

Representatives in Congress, Mr. President," said a prominent northwestern

Democrat to Mr. Lincoln last week. "Ah, no," said the President, "the honestest and

porters of me administration policy, at this time, are those who opposed my election; the most virulent opponents of it are

those who heretofore have been my party friends."—Chicago Times.

There are those who will regard the conflagration and slave insurrection at

Charleston as special indications by Providence upon the place where the rebellion first broke out. If one people more than

another have deserved the vengeance of heaven, they are those of Charleston and of

South Carolina. We anticipate that the next blow from above will fall upon some

community of abolitionists.—Chicago Times.

Vanity Fair has discovered a similarity between ancient Troy and modern

New York. The Greeks attempted the destruction of the famous city by making a

Horse of Wood, but the Trojans refused to listen to the great stratagem of the artist

making a Horse of Wood of New York by making a Horse of Wood.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.—Furness' Benefit of Mr. Booth.—Mr. Booth

takes a most excellent and a most heart-rending part in a play which has been long

announced, will be produced for the occasion. The play is an extremely interesting one

of a marvelous success for a French play. The group of statues is calculated to delight all lovers of the

beautiful and the great merits of the artist whose name is announced for a benefit, in combination with the

other attractions above mentioned, should draw the largest house of the season. Mr. Booth also appears for

the first time in this city, in a comedy. A new farce called "Too Much for Good Nature" will be performed.

Mr. Booth personates a serio-comic character—Remo

Julius Jackson. We expect to see the beauty and fashion of the city at the theatre to-night.

Tax payers, see notice in this morning's Democrat of personal property being

advertised for taxes. A good many more persons may expect their property liable to

the same ordeal, that think they can put the collectors off to the last moment. So take

heed in time. T. T. SUMMERS, G. T. MAX, Collectors, E. D.

The sixty-fourth Ohio regiment, now

encamped near the locomotive works, is a

splendid body of men. We witnessed their dress

parade last evening, and were gratified to

notice their great proficiency in drill and

fine, soldierly deportment.

John Higgins, of Magoffin county, and

C. C. Rogers, of Paris, Ky., were arrested

and taken to Covington, Ky., on Tuesday last, to answer a charge of treason.

The two Boards of the General Council will meet again this evening at

seven o'clock. Every member is expected to

report himself at the proper hour.

General Thomas L. Crittenden arrived yesterday morning from Calhoun, on the

Letters from Munfordsville.

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDSVILLE, December 18, 1861.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: You have

this been informed of the battle at Green river, yesterday afternoon, between

the rebels and a portion of Col. Williams' command, under Lieutenant Colonel Von

Tromble. The rebels, according to the admitted statement of a flag of truce, which

came in to-day to bury their dead, say that they had fifteen hundred cavalry, a full

regiment of infantry, and a battery of four pieces of artillery.

Our forces, under Lieutenant Colonel Von Tromble, numbered about five hundred; yet, notwithstanding this great preponderance

in favor of the rebels, they were completely whipped, and retired from the field.

During the engagement, a charge was made by the rebels upon Colonel Williams' companies in Colonel Williams' command, which was severe. In this charge the

fighting was severe, and during its continuance we lost two Orderly Sergeants and one

lieutenant. Here the loss was greatest. It was a heavy charge, made with the usual

allotment of Southern chivalry, of six or eight to one, and yet the cavalry were

beaten off. Let three times three and a tiger be given for the bold and gallant little

band that so nobly defended and ultimately maintained their position on the well-contested

field. A ringing hurrah should go up on the south bank of Green river, a little band

of the gallant 52d Indiana volunteers, under their noble leader, Von Tromble, numbering only five hundred, and they hastily

charged together, not dreaming of a charge, made good their position and won

the field against an attacking force of at least two thousand, supported by a battery

of artillery. The brave and gallant leader, Von Tromble, is reported to be killed. His death is confirmed. Rebels said to be 70

killed and wounded. Our loss, killed, wounded, and missing, is "32 in Dixie."

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.—LIEUT. SACHS—FLAG OF TRUCE

AND REBEL DEAD.—CAPTAIN STONE'S BATTERY.—MITCHELL'S AND NEELEY'S BRIGADES.

CAMP WOOD, MUNFORDSVILLE, Ky., December 19, 1861.

Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: To day your

correspondent attended the funeral of the dead of Col. Williams' regiment, who were

killed at the battle on the 17th. Eight were killed on the spot and twenty-two wounded,

two of whom have since died. They were buried according to army regulations, with

all the honors of war—the entire 224 regiment in attendance.

Lieut. Sachs, who was buried with the others, was one of the bravest men in the

regiment, and he sealed his bravery with an honorable death, being shot nine times by

the cavalry who surrounded him, rather than surrender on their demand.

I visited the battle ground immediately after the contest was finished, and saw numbers of the dead of the enemy scattered over

the field. Those I saw were well clothed. To-day a lieutenant and fifteen privates

came into our lines with a flag of truce after their dead. They admit a loss in

killed of forty, including Col. Terry, and fifty to sixty wounded.

The rebel camp is some four miles from the south bank of the river, and we are

expecting another attack. It is believed here that there will very soon be an advance

movement towards Bowlinggreen by the troops now at this point, consisting of four

brigades under Gen. Rousseau, Wood, Johnson, and Negley, and four batteries

of artillery from Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, the latter being that of Capt.

Dave Stone, of Louisville. At the engagement Stone's battery threw shells within

twenty yards of the rebel lines, a distance of two miles, surprising them very considerably.

Capt. Stone is the only Kentucky battery in this division, and both officers and men deserve great credit for their superior

discipline and valor. They have no flag, and I think it would be no more than

right for the citizens of Louisville to prepare one for them.

A delegation of gentlemen arrived here yesterday and presented a beautiful flag to

Capt. Stone's Ohio battery. Pail Judge, of your city, made the presentation speech, which was to the point and well received,

and to which Capt. Colter replied in suitable terms.

It is a well-known fact that in this battle the enemy had quite a number of Indians,

and they were very conspicuous in the fight. Gen. Mitchell's brigade left Elizabethtown

on the 17th for Bacon creek, where they probably arrived last night. Gen. Nelson's brigade is encamped twelve miles

from here, 10,000 strong. The force now here is the Federal army, and men in good health. The cry of officers and men here is, "On

for Bowlinggreen," and all are eager for the fray. B.

Notice to Owners of Property.

ORADING AND PAVING OF SIDEWALKS.

The owners of lots and parts of lots designated below are hereby informed that

ordinances have been passed by the General Council, approved and published, requiring

the grading and paving of the sidewalks in front of their respective lots; and if they

fail to have the same properly done within thirty days from the date hereof, the work

will be done under a contract at the expense of the lot owners, as provided for in the 3d

section of the 7th article of the City Charter; all drains from lots or houses to be

conveyed under the sidewalks in iron pipes, in accordance with the ordinance

regulating the same; said work, when executed, to be received by the City Engineer,

and if not done in every respect, in accordance with specifications regulating sidewalk

paving, to be repaired at the expense of the property owners.

To grade and pave sidewalks on the north side of Madison street, between Preston

and Jackson streets. 150 feet. Michael Schneider. 30 "

George Rhoademaker. 30 " Jas. Gray. 25 "

Mary Brown. 30 " John Henninger. 30 "

L. H. Hink. 35 " B. Hink. 35 "

R. D. B. Powell. 25 " Bridget Butler. 20 "

Wm. Preston. 20 " Mrs. H. A. Hunter. 20 "

T. C. Tucker. 40 " D. J. Bowles. 60 "







